NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTO THIS EVENING.

KIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. - ENCHANTRESS.

WALLACK'S THRATER, Broadway .- ROSEDALE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATES, Broadway -TAKING & BUTTER

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery -ROBERT BRUCK-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Rag WOMAN AND HER DOG-MOTHER GOOME-TRAIL OF SIN BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.-Four Glants, DWARTS, ALBINOS, What Is It, &c., as all bours. At Bia, or Spirit of Brauty-At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 515 Broadway. - EtHIOPIA AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway. -Ballers

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATER, 485 Broadway, -Gra-BOPS CHAPEL 718 Prondway .- THE STERNOROFTHON ON MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE, AND TWENTY-LEVENTH STREET

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIA:

New York, Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

THE SITUATION

We give to-day from our special reporter an intensely Interesting account of General Sherman's late expedition In Southern Mississippi, which resulted in grant success The railroad communication of the rebels was destroyed for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and the key to their military operations irretrievably ruined.

The particulars of General Kilostrick's raid to King and Queen Court House, which we referred to yesterday show that not only were the bands of rebal queritla In that region effectually dispersed, but that a large quantity of army stores were destroyed. Further acints of the death of Colonel Dahlgren are reported by General Kilpstrick, which confirm reports of the ungen erous treatment which his remains received upon the discovery of the paper found on his person relating to the objects of the raid on Richmond.

It is confidently affirmed in Washington that the late disaster at Olustee, Florida, is attributable to Secretary Chase, and not to the President. It is a pretty quarrel a It stands, and makes very little difference to the public who is responsible for the blunder and loss of life, as long as it cannot be remedied, or the wanton shedding of blood

The rumors of General Meade's resignation are denied His health is quite restored, and he is now ready to take mand of the Army of the Potomac in person. He arrived at his beadquarters yesterday.

Despatches from Fortress Monroe state that the gun boat Bombshell was attacked by rebel batteries on the Chowan river: but, having sent for assistance, the South field, Whitehead and Massasoit came up and drove the enemy from their position after shelling them for five

Advices from Vicksburg to the 2d say that all the boats in that place have been pressed into the govern ment service, to participate in a movement about to be made to Shreveport, La., by the Black, Washita and Rerivers, as far as Monroe, and thence by land to its des tination. General Steele is expected to co-operate from Little Rock, Arkansas

General Longstreet is said to be at Greenville, Tennes see, and General Buckner at Bull's Gap, their forces ex tending between these two points

The bombardment of Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, th key to Mobile, continues by Admiral Farragut with great vigor. One hundred and eighty-four shots had been fired by our gunboats, of which thirty-nine took effect on the fort, up to the 25th ult.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Jura, from Londonderry on the 4th of March, arrived at Portland, Me., vesterday evening,

Her news is five days later. Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris. His journey was undertaken, it was supposed, in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations between France and England. Mr. Lawley, ex-correspondent of the Lon-don Times at Richmond, was passing continually between on the same subject. Bonds of the rebel loan to the extent of £71,000, repayable at par, were drawn or on the 1st of March. The English Cabinet de mands, if the reports presented to it be true, that the officer of the United States steamship Vanderbilt who shot the mate of the bark Saxon be tried for murder, and man. Earl Russell stated that the alleged Union recruit ments in Ireland were not clearly proven, and that the statements made respecting them were positively denied by Mr. Adams, the United States Minister. Earl Granwille said be regarded the Fenian Brotherhood as 'a perfectly contemptible organization;" but its agents would be watched by the police. The London Times says that General Banks' order regulating negro labor at New Orleans, is "the catablishment of seridom, or retention of slavery without the name."

Fighting was suspended in the Schleswig-Holstein territory on the 4th of March. The Danes were still in trenched at Duppel. The King of Denmark had speken in favor of his war policy. The peace conference movemen as initiated by England made little progress. It was said inst Italy had tendered the use of a fleet and an army forty thousand men to England, if she assisted Denmark Gen. De Mezs said that Duppel could not be taken before the beginning of June. The London Post professes to believ sia and Prussia have made a "hoty alliance league, under the pretence of exterminating revolution, but in reality to erect a despotism in Europe. The Pos says this object will be defeated by England and France, combined with the Italians, Scandinavians, Poles, Hun garians and Turks. The King of Sweden had granted pe surion to Swedish officers to take service with the Danes The Archduke Maximilian still delayed his departure mund of the French army after his arrival. The Paris Monitour of the 4th instant denies a rumor to the effect that he had renounced the idea of going to Mexico. The Paris Monitour regards the fall of Campeachy as the ruin

The King of Bagium had arrived in England to attend at the baptism of the son of the Prince of Wales. Sir Rowland Hill has retired from public life. It is said that the recent auction sale of the Great Eastern will be con-Sested in the law courte by a bidder, who claims to be

She legal purchaser.

A new Cabinet had been formed in Madrid. It is said that the Premier, Senor Mon, will endeavor to restone Spanish credit in the foreign markets.

Consols closed in London on the 6th of March at 91%. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet on the 4th instant with prices unchanged from a slight decline experienced during the previous day. All qualities of breadstu were slightly lower. Provisions were quiet and tending

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented for a Niagara ship canal and for ingreased mail facilities beween this city and Philadelphia. The bill for the proection of overland emigration was reported back fro She Military Committee. Mr. Pavis, of Kentuck, ypre-special a resolution, which was laid over and ordered to be printed, for the appointment of a committee to report apon the part taken by Colonel Higginson, now in comcoand of Massachusette colored troops, in the Authory Burns riet to Boston in 1864. A bill for the felief of and gaterred to the Committee on Patente. A bill to regulate the purchase, keeping and disbursement of naval mittee. Remonstrances against the extension of the Goodyear india rubber patent were presented. The bill regulating the pay and allowances of army chaplains was debated for some time, and then laid over. The West Point Academy and the Consular and Diplomatic approoriation bills were discussed at much length; but the enate adjourned without finally disposing of them.

In the House of Representatives bills were introduced and appropriately referred providing for grants of lands to sid in the construction of a railroad from Sait Lake City to the head waters of the Oregon; to extend the time for States and Territories to avail themselves of the benefits of the act granting lands for agricultural and me chanical colleges; to prevent interference in elections by officers or men of the army and navy, and for the aboli tion of savery throughout the country. The Conference Committee's report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to tee to inquire into the propriety of locating the new naval depot on the Delaware river, near Newcastle; instructing the Printing Committee to inquire into the statement th the Congressional Globe is published at a loss to its proprietor, and the means necessary to continue its publication; instructing the Judiciary Committee to reort whether any further legislation is necessary to enable civil courts to revise the proceedings of court into the pecessity of a new rule requiring members to rote whee their names are called, and instruc Military Committee to report upon the necessity of an addition to the cavalry force of fifty thousand mon. A Meade's report of the battle of Gettyaburg and the accompanying documents was referred to the Printing Com two hundred thousand dollars to the Chippewas, Ottawa nd Pottowatomies residing in Michigan. Mr. Washburne and Means Committee to incorporate into the next reve nue bill a taxon all stocks of domestic liquors on h and for sale of sixty cents a gallon where it has not been laid, and forty cents where twenty has already been laid Gold bill, as returned from the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of any surplus unde his control to the highest bidder, and a long and interest ing debate on it ensued, which was continued to the ad ournment, without final action being reached

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is said Governor Seymour expresses his determina shape. He says the republicans should not have forced on him the names of two officers whom he had removed n charges. Any other two republicans he will confirm In the State Senate yesterday notice was given of ill requiring ovr Police Courts and the Courts of Session records, and one was introduced to repeat the acc of 1858 relative to certain fees of the Register of this city. The bills amending the act creating the Departmen of Charities and Correction and for the more effectual punishment of drunkenness in this city were advanced to third reading.

In the Assembly bills were introduced for a Metropoli tan market in this city, to repeal the charter of the Hud son River Bridge Company and to appoint a new Harter Bridge Commission, whose services shall be rendere without compensation. Concurrent resolutions were introduced in favor of abolishing slavery by constitution amendments, which were laid on the table. A resolution vas also introduced in favor of the recall of General McCiellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac, which was likewise tabled. The resolution their efforts to have Brigadier General Anders Sumter fame, retired on full pay, in view of his continued in health and the loss of his property in the South was adopted. The bills authorizing the New York in firmary for Indigent Women to confer degrees, incorpora ting the Long Island City Water Works Company, and authorizing the Kings county Supervisors to provide for

third reading.

We publish to-day a very interesting article from the ren of General Prim. Duke of Castilleios, and one of the first soldiers of Spain, recently on a visit to this country. The opinion of so distinguished a gentleman and so practical a soldier is of more than ordinary value, as he speaks from personal observation, and with the authority a highly qualified commander. His impressions of the without flattery or exaggeration, and they will be read by one and all with the interest which naturally attache

The Tammany Society hald a regular monthly meeting last night at the Old Wigwam, but transacted no specia business beyond arranging for the annual election of of-

ficers, which will take place next April. A meeting was he'd last evening at Brookes' Assembly ome street, to take into consideration the subject of the "city corruption." But a very small num--not three dozen at any one time - wer present, and the affair passed off very tamely indeed

A meeting of the Citizens' Reform Association of the Eighteenth ward was held last evening at the corner of Kirkland in the chair. The meeting was largely attend ed. After the transaction of some routine business not of special importance the association adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen met at two o'clock yester-day, President Hayes in the chair. A lively discussion ensued on a motion of Mr. David R. Jaques to dismis the Committee on Printing and Advertising from the fur-ther consideration of a paper authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for Corporation printing. The paper was referred to the committee on the 8th of Feb ruary last. Mr. Houghtalin, a member of the commit port on the subject, and Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee, was opposed to being hurried in the discharge of his duty. The motion to dismiss was lost. A resolution to procure one thousand copies of Major Gener an's report for the use of the Common Council wa amended by adding one thousand copies of the Congressional Report on the Conduct of the War, one thousand opies of Frank Moere's Kebellion Record, and one thousan copies of the Life and Battles of General Fitz John Porter. was then referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising. A motion to procure one thousand copies of Abraham Lincoln's jokes was made, but not entertained by Mr. Gross, the temporary chairman. On motion of Mr. Brice the Board edjourned until Wednesday

next at two o'clock.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen will meet at two o'clock to day in the Chamber of that Board. The various provisions of the Tax Levy and other

matters will be taken into consideration.

The directors of the proposed institute of Reward for the Orphans of Patriots met last evening in Dr. Webster's ooms, in the Free Academy, Dr. Webster in the chair. The Executive Committee reported several buildings shich they bed examined in reference to the establish ment of the institute. Among them were mentioned the Laurel HM Seminary, in Delaware House, No. 320 East Broadway, and a house in Greene street. On motion the subject as to whether the directors had authority to establish such an institute was referred to the Executive Committee to examine into and report on, and the meeting adjourned.

Common Pleas yesterday by the relatives of a young man named Levi Speyer, who was killed by falling into an old we'l imperfectly closed up on the corner of the Bowery and Grand street. The jury gave a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff.

The Surrogate yesterday heard argument on the contested will of Mrs. Rebecca Keiley, deceased. The dispu-tants are the two daughters of deceased. In the estate of Martin Thompson, the administratrix having failed to pay the sum of twelve thousand one hundred and thirty de lars decreed by the Surrogate to be due to W. H. Merritt ber sureties were directed to be prosecuted. The ac-counts of William Clark's estate were settled.

The trial of James K. Cooke, the bounty broker, on charge of obtaining two honored and fifty do lars from a recruit named John J. Robinson, on the 11th of Decemb last, by slieged false pretences, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday. The jury retired to consider their verdict at four o'clock, and after an absence of about an bour returned and readered a verdict of guilty By a decision of the Supreme Court, general term, yes-terday, the case of George W. Jones against William H. Seward was removed to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The action, it will be remembered, is for false arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, the plaintiff laying his damages at the modest sum of \$50,000. 2ir. Jones was fermerly United States Minister to Bogota, and it was while he was passing through this city en route for his home in the West that Secretary Seward erdered his

arrest and incarceration.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an of-fice for general business at the Merchants' Hotel, in Court

woduce yesterday calling for special remark. The ol me of business in foreign soods was rather ending the agitation of the tariff, &8.; but full prices were generally restized, notwithstanding the lower ruling of gold as compared with last week. On 'Change flour, corn and wheat were nominally a trifle off, with only m derate business, chiefly for home use. Cats and bar-tey ruled dull and in favor of the buyer. In provisions there was no decided change. Hog products were quiet but held with confidence in the future stability of the muket. Beef continued in brisk demand, in part for export. Butter and choose were very firm at the ex treme high prices ruling. Whiskey was without ma torial change. Freights extremely dull.

The Proposed Political Revolution of Tammany Hall-Who Are For and

The movement of Tammany Hall for a pa triotic and constitutional reform in our nation al politics is attracting general attention. The necessity and the seasonableness of such a revolution is admitted by all sensible and reflect ing men, and is denied only by those who have a personal or pecuniary interest in maintaining the present corrupt state of affairs. Naturally enough, as soon as the HERALD brought the Tammany manifesto to the notice of the public the different cliques began to take sides for and against it. Let us briefly examine the moral of the proposed revolution and the strength of the opposition which may be expected.

The Tammany Society was organized during the term of the elder Adams. Then, as now the Massachusetts school of politicians ruled the roast. Then, as now, journals were suppressed and editors incarcerated for freely ex pressing their opinions. Then, as now, citizens were exiled from the country because they honestly disagreed with the party in power The Tammany Society was a protest against the Alien and Sedition laws and the arbitrary arrests of that day. Now, after many ups and downs of fortune, after many haps and mishaps, after many good deeds and bad deeds, Tammany again decides to be true to her ancient prestige and ranges berself upon the strong old platform of the constitution and the Union. In doing so she again confronts her first enemies-the politicians of the Massachusetts school, of whom Mr. Lincoln is the willing and faithful servant.

The radicals of Massachusetts control this administration. They are responsible for the radical and unconstitutional measures, the military mismanagement, the silly proclamations, the disordered finances, the unnecessary and unauthorized arrests and the unprecedented corruptions which have prolonged the war, given vitality to the rebellion and disgraced the country in the eyes of the civilized world. Mr. Lincoln & the tool of these fanatics and destructives. His role has been to make smutty jokes, gamble lives against electoral votes-as in Florida-and keep up a show of easy conservatism while obeying in every particular the outrageous and disastrous behests of his radical masters. He is the Artful Dodger whose duty it has been to amuse the people with his funny antics while his radical confede rates robbed and ruined them. But Mr. Lincoln has dodged so often that he has been at length detected, and now his confederates discard him as no longer useful to them, and all true conservatives denounce him for the reasons reiterated by Tammany Hall.

But in opposing Lincoln, as they once opposed Adams, the members of the Tammany Society have other foes to fight. They have allowed themselves to become connected with the peace party. They have taken to themselves allies whose names are synonymous with corruption. When they decided to begin this political reform they had, in the first instance, to reform themselves. They had to cut loose from the Albany Regency, and to declare open war upon their recent allies, the peace-at-anyprice democracy. These objects were in part accomplished by withdrawing from the Albany Convention and by the publication of a bold and martial manifesto. The braves of Tammany, in council assembled, have fully apfrom the Convention, but they have not yet officially approved of the manifesto. If we understand the matter rightly, that manifesto has not yet been submitted to the General Committee of Tammany Hall. This remains to be done, and ought to be done at once. The Tammanyites endorse it unofficially; but that is not enough. They must be completely committed to this movement if they expect to carry it through. Like Cortes, they must burn their boats and make retreat impossible.

The opposition to the proposed revolution is already developed. The corrupt World-the organ of the Regency-sides against it. The News-the organ of peace and Jeff. Davis-is of course hostile to anything which promises to restore the Union. With these exceptions the Tammany people have a clear field before them. The masses of the country are with them heart and hand, and neither Mr. Lincoln nor any other administration candidate has the slightest chance in the Presidential campaign against General Grant and a platform of principles like that stated in the Tammany manifesto. But, on the other hand, the Regency and the peace party, although the only opponents worth consideration, are by no means to be despised. They have a great deal of power, and they know how to use it Their power is not with the people, but with the Tammany politicians. When the proposed revolution is fairly under way they will be crushed by it and will be powerless to resist; but nevertheless they are to be feared while the enterprise is in embryo. They still control many offices; they still control the lobby. With these agencies they can work upon weak-minded and weak-kneed members of the Tammany brotherhood. That they will try to do this is beyond a doubt. The real question is, will they succeed?

Charles G. Cornell, the Street Commissioner, and Peter B. Sweeny, the general lobby agent, are the most prominent among the doubting and doubtful brethren of Tammany Hall. The former loves office, and fears that he may be removed by Seymour and the Regency if he joins in this reform movement. The latter has his lobby schemes, and is afraid that the Regency may upset them if be takes part in this revolution. Through such men the Regency will attempt to operate. Bargains and bribes and compromises and a fairer division of the spoils will be offered, and Tammany will be bought off if money and office and patronage can do it. Now, what do the Tammany men mean? Have they left the service of the Regency temporarily in order to return to it at an advanced price? Are they holding out for more wages? Do they bluster and threaten and issue manifestoes so that they may make a better bargain when they are ready to come back! If so, no fate is too bad for them. If so, they will probably lose their game; for Cagger is too old a bird to be caught by such tricks. Or are they really in earnest in this national movement, and do they intend to risk all and win all by it? If so, they will succeed. If so, the people will go along with them. But we have a right to demand of them some further proof of sincerity. They have been false to past pledges and have broken past promises, and must not expect to be indulged in similar triffing again. Let them call together their committee and unanimously report the address already published. No day is yet fixed for this; but Wednesday will be the best, because it is the earliest. Then let them call a State and a national convention and proceed regularly to work. Should they do this we promise them a great tiumph. Should they prove treacherous and sell out we promise them destruction and an infamous memory. THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS COMMISSION AND

THE KINGSBRIDGE RAILROAD. - We observe among the applications for railway charters now before the Legislature one for a railroad to Kingsbridge over the Bloomingdale road. Whatever of merit this application may intrinsically possess, there is one thing about it which should stamp the proposition with suspicion. It is unfortunate for the application that among those making it is a person who was active in getting up the recent barbarous attempt to cut up Washington Heights and destroy the attractiveness of that beautiful region by laying out ten broad avenues within its limits, and in mapping out the land in a way best to suit speculators in corner grocery lots, to the infinite prejudice of the interests of the proprietors and occupants of the elegant villas which now ornament that charming locality. This influence will seriously impair the prospects of the Kingsbridge railway project, just as it has aroused the indignation of people of good taste and judgment by its uncivilized attempts to transform a terrestrial elysium into a tract for the breeding of low groggeries, with the usual attendants of drunker ness, vice and crime. We have claimed that this Washington Heights Commission should be abolished, as being unnecessary and unwise, and as criminally neglectful or wilfully ignorant of what is best to be done for the interests of all concerned in the business for which it was appointed. The Legislature cannot now do a better work than to abolish it at once, and to wipe out all its past proceedings as they would any legislation that is marked by so much corruption and profound ignorance In the meantime, or at the same time, the Legis lature should lay aside this project for the Kingsbridge railway until members are satisfied that the application is sound and not tainted with the contaminating influence arising from contact with the Washington Heights

THE APPROACHING MCCLELLAN MASS MEET-NG.-A grand mass meeting of the political friends of General McClellan is appointed for Thursday evening next at the Cooper Justitute We have every reason to anticipate an imposing demonstration in numbers and in enthusiasm; for the name of the General's admirers is legion, and their confidence in his military and political abilities is strong. They believe, too, that he has been unjustly dealt with by the adminis tration, and they are anxious to make manifest this opinion. But when we hear that that old political fossil of a bygone age, Amos Kendall, is to preside at this assemblage, we think it probable that it will not finally settle the Presidential question. There was a meeting some months ago of some of the odds and ends of the old Know Nothing concern at Cincinnati, at which Mr. Kendall figured as chief cook and bottle washer; and by that little meeting, if we are not mistaken, General McClellan was pro claimed its Presidential candidate. Mr. Kendall will perhaps have the same class of straggling politicians around him as the managers of this Cooper Institute meeting. If so we can hardly congratulate General McClellan upon the load e will have to carry. Knowing, however, a we do, that he does not aspire to, and has no desire for, the Presidency, but that he does desire to be restored to active service as a soldier, we have only to say let him still exercise his patience and discretion, and he may yet be amply rewarded under the administration that is to come. Meantime why do not the friends of General Fremont in this city get up a grand mass meeting? They must speedily begin to move in something more than little ward associations or they will be too late for the train.

GENERAL PRIM'S OPINION OF THE UNION ARmes .- In another portion of this journal we publish an article written by General Prim, the celebrated Spanish commander, who came to this country at the period when General McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac. General Prim visited this army, and his remarks upon it will be read with interest He praises the soldierly appearance of the men. their spirit and endurance, and pays a well deserved tribute to the skill and tact of their commander.

General Prim evidently appreciated at their just value the exertions which had created in so short a time an army of well disciplined soldiers. He was struck with the immense resources of our government and the real power and determination of the North. He regards the United States as the first nation in the world. because no other can maintain in the field armies amounting to over a million of men. at an expense of several millions a day, all without demanding foreign loans. The self-reliance of the American people strikes with wonder this experienced soldler, who knows that in such an element lies future success and power. The General's letter is extremely interesting, and we call particular attention to it.

At this period, when so much malignant and unmerited abuse is being heaped upon General McClellan, the testimony of so important a per son as General Prim will be received at its just

THE EMIGRATION DURING THE PAST YEAR. Nearly two hundred thousand emigrants have arrived in this country during the past year, mostly at New York. At least one hundred and fifty thousand have joined the army. This fact proves that the North possesses the entire sympathy of the laboring classes in Europe.

RESTORATION OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNION .-At the opening of the new State government of Louisians three electoral votes for Lincoln were obtained. Great owio and military processions took place in New Orleanscosting nothing. - The Governor made a patriotic speech, worth three electoral votes for Lincoln. General Banks made a great speech, smoothing the way to the Presidency. The people must save the

do it. Their agents are all nincompoops, unless aided by the people and General Grant Important military movements are expected in the South; but there will be no fightingthat is, unless General Grant lends them a belping hand.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-Another batch of lies against General McClellan. Apply to Horace Greeley, at the Tribune office, between the hours of ten and twelve A. M., or at Winder's back cellar between one and two P. M.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of the Cavalry Operations Up the York River.

The Rebel Cavalry and Guerillas Driven from Their Haunts.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STOREHOUSES.

Further Particulars of the Death of Colonel Dahlgren.

THE AFFAIR NEAR SUFFOLK E.C.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. Nongolk, Va., March 12, 1864. ANOTHER CAVALEY EXPEDITION.

General Kupatrick has been indulging in another raid tions as his recent one on Richmond, has been most com pletely successful, and overything was accomplished as raid the authorities at war headquarters, I learn, had no voice, and hence doubtless its perfect success. General Butler devised it and General Ribeatrick directed it

THE EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECT A portion of Colonel Spears' Eleventh Pennsylvania avairy regiment, Colonel Coderdonk's New York Mo Rifles, General Wistar's brigade of infantry and batters L. Fourth regulars, under Lieutenant Hunt, made up the General Wistar's brigade is comprised wholly of colored troops. One object of the expedition vas to clean out the land pirates and guerillas who ren sered such savage aid to the ambush and murder of the gallant Colonel Dablaren. This object was most effect ially accomplished, together with the destruction of large amount of army stores, and spreading a wholesom terror over a protty wide section of rebeldem contiguous to that occupied by our forces on the peninsula. The ex-pedition embarked at Gloucoster on transports, going to

BURNING OF KING AND QUEEN COURTY COURT HOUSE.

About the first thing done was to lay in ashes King and Queen county Court House. Not a building was left standing. The rule of the town was complete. About mainly wooden structures. The affrighted rebels fled be fore the approach of our forces, but did not all escape. PURSUIT OF REBEL CAVALRY.

At Carleton's store, not far from King and Quees county Cent House, were found the Fifth and Ninth Virginia cavairy regiments, altogether numbering some twelve bundred, including a large number of citizens who had joined them. Here was their camp, which our troops, after routing its occupants, destroyed, together with a mill filled with grain and other rebet property. Our forces chased the enemy ten miles in the direction of Fredericksburg, killing and wounding a good many and taking over thirty prisoners.

SCOURING MATERWS AND MIDDLESKE COUNTIS.

White our cavairy were engaged in the above operations the infantry regiments made a thorough scouring of Mathews and Middlesex counties. The guerilias abounding in these counties, such as did not make their escape in flight, were pretty thoroughly cleaned out and a number taken prisoners. Soveral robel storebouses and their contents were burned.

This questilla 80s. Colfon silled.

This unded robel guerilla leader was among the killed. He was riding in a bugsy drawn by a fast horse, it took a chase of several miles before he could be brought to a hall, and only them after being hit by a builet from the rovolver of one of his pursuers. He was fired at nearly a dezen times before heing nit. The buffet took offect in the back of the head, penetrating the brain and killing him instantly. Rituno or ran expenditors and non losses.

The expedition returned last evening. Our losses will not exceed half a dezen wounded, none were killed and no prisoners were taken. General Kilpatrick arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon. He is perfectly satisfied with the results gained, and that the inhabitants of King Queen county Court House, were found the Fifth

no prisoners were taken. General Kuparrick arrived as Fortress Monroe this afternoon. He is perfectly satisfied with the results gained, and that the inhabitants of King and Queen county have been most severely punished for the murder of Colonel Dahlgren. He leaves to-night for Baltimore, thence to proceed to the Army of the Potomac, where the remnant of his command accompanying him this leaf expectition, now shading or transports will the Potomac,

on this last expedition, now shipping on transports, will speedily rejoin him.

THE HILLING OF COLONEL DARLGERN.

General Kilpatrick has come back with more positive evidence that Colonel Dablgren was nothing less than most wantonly and inhumanly murdered—at least such is the interpretation he places upon the mode of his death. Besides other evidence he obtained was a leiter found at King and Queen county Court House, written by a Mrs. Lumpkins to her husband, which letter was realed, a stamp placed on the envelope and awaiting to be forwarded to its intended destination. This letter, the original of which has been given to Admiral Dahlgren, is dated at Welr's Mills, near the Court House, it says that, learning of the approach of some of our cavairy, their

be forwarded to its intended destination. This letter, the original of which has been given to Admiral Dahlgren, is dated at Weir's Mills, near the Court House. It says that, learning of the approach of some of our cavairy, their boys, as she calls them, lay to ambush and fired on them as they came up, killing, among others, the Yankee colonel who led them. The colonel, as he fell from his horsef exclaimed, "Ob, I am burk so bad," upon which one o, their men said to him, "Damn you, make haste, then, and die." A Mr. Aruold is mentioned as attimpting to take off his boots, upon which Colonel Dahlgren gave him a kick, cassing him to desist. En soon died, however, and then was stripped of everything he had on except his drawers. In his peckets were \$500 in greenbacks. After robbing and stripping him a hole was dug at the forks of the road, and he was there buried. The next day Jeff, Davis sent for his body, and it was dug up and sent on to Richmond. In the letter allusion is also made to the artificial leg and foot of the deceased, leaving no possible doubt that Colonel Dahlgren, and he only, was the sub-ject of reference.

In my last letter I announced the expulsion of the enemy from Suffolk and the occupancy of the place by our troops. The particulars of the affair—altogether one of the handsomest little fights of the soason—I was unable to write in time for the departing steamer. Colonel Colo's colored troops were the heroes, and deserve full credit. And, in fact, too much praise cannot be given them for the coolness and courage they displayed. Seven companies were out on the Southerton road towards Suffolk. Lieutenant Colonel Pond going ahead with two companies as skirmishers; one company under Lieutenan Soufolk of the soason. The enemy fell back to Suffolk. Our cavairy pursued and attacked. It was a orier but severe dight, Colonel Cole attempted to cover the retreet of Lieutenant Colonel Pond, flow, with his two companies, was trying to fail back from his advanced and unsupported position; but the onemy fell b

ground with his entire command. Our forces still occupy Suffolk.

WORPOLK AND SLAVERY EXANCIPATION

One hundred guas were fired here this afternoon in honor of the passage of the act of emancipation by the State Convention new sitting in Alexandria. The booming of these guas has a significance be yound their reverberating roar and the small of gunpowder. Privilege of firing them was asked by most of the leading citizens and slaveholders of the town Goneral Wild, Military Governor, granted the request, and with the roar of the cannot there mingled a merry and jubilant peal from the church belia. The guas, moreover, were fired on the very agest upon which the rebells fired their hundred guns in honor of the fall of Fort Sumiter Is not to-day's cannot firing a great change? But these are simes of changes, and history makes-itself rapidly and curiously.

Loss or his section with the steamer Montroeffe, serviced at the Fortress this morning, on the S R spending. R appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the chase of a blockade runner, when, seeing the Nguitcelle coming, they exchanged signals and then collisted. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and aimost immediately suck. The orew fortunately secaped, but nothing was naved.

Third Engineers; Robert Wh. on. Captain's Clerk; Hear's Weimere, Surgeon's Stewart, and Edgar Pickering, Captain's Steward.

Third Roginson's Rieward, and Edgar Pickering, Captain's Steward.

On the S. R. Spaulding were also brought the crewy takes from two blockade runners recent, v. Captured near Wimington—the Don and the Roctia—ta. on by the Pequet. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Roctia—ta. on by the Pequet. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Keetia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew. They were turned ever to Captain Cassell, Provost Marnhal at the Fortress, who is turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner—the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequet, head just been brought in, with her crew, by the Monticelle She is a low, rakish crat, with two stocks stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

Chimse BROKEREN BROKER BROWNERS.

This distinguished gentiemen of the New York Fire Department, who has been on a visit here for several days in connection with the organization of a fire department, who has been on a visit here for several days in connection with the organization of a fire department for this city, leaves on the Baltimore boat to-night. A special tugboat conveyed bim to the Fortress, whither he was accompanied by a circle of his triends and admirers. Assistant Engineer Baulch has been appointed to the command of the new fire department organization. His extended experience in the Fire Department of New York gives assurance of his capabilities to satisfactorily fill the position to which he has been assigned.

Last ovening the schooner Julia Baker, which had gone up the Nansemond for oysters, was selzed by some rebeils, all the crew taken and the vessel Jurned. The captala had \$2,500, which his captors of course laid hands on the results in the violuity have a good deal of audacity. The day before Captain Willows, of the United States guabate Barrey, was up the river removing obst

Dispersion of the Rebels on the Chewas

River.
Formuse Monzon, March 14, 1864.
The gusbeat Bombanel arrived at Figurouh, North Carolina, on Saturday last, from the Chowan river.
She reports that a crowd of negrous awaited her coming down the river, and that the rebols opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering it impossible for her to proceed. Her commander sent to Plymouth for assistance.

assistance.

The gunboats Southfield and Whitehead were despatched to the scene, as was also the Massasoit, with one hundred infantry on board.

The gunboats opened on the enemy and shelled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed, and the river

was opened.

A one-hundred-pounder Parrott gun exploded on board
the Southfield, wounding two mon. There were no other
casualties on our vessels.

GEN. GRANT'S ARRIVAL AT LOUISVILLE.

LODISVILLE, March 14, 1864. bere this morning on their way to Nashville.

Major General W. T. Sherman is expected here to night.

Brigadier General Ewing arrived this morning, reported to General Burbridge, and was assigned to the command of this post, vice Colonel Bruce, relieved. It is rumored that Kentucky will be divided into two

districts, with headquarters respectively at Louisvi and Lexington, Burbridge occupying the former and Ew ing the latter district.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Expedition Going to Shreveport, Louisiana-Particulary of the Late Wachita River Expedition-Extensive Guerilla Depredations in Missouri and Arkansas, do.

Sr. Loves, March 14, 1864. Vicksburg advices of the 2d say that all the boats in that place have been pressed into the government es-vice, owing to the reported movement to be made via Black, Red and Wachita rivers to Mource, thence by land

to Shreoveport.

General Steele will co operate from Little Rock. Goueral Fiske, the Commander of the District of the Louis, has just returned from a tour of inspection in Southeast Missouri. He reports that numerous bands of guerillas has been committing depredations in that see are preparing for extensive operations in the spring.

out or destroy all such bands, and establish law and order throughout the department. General Sully, who is preparing an expedition against the Sioux Indians, under General Passe's orders, had arrived here.

Two iron-clad turret boats were launched at Care
on Saturday.

Some particulars of the late expedition up the river have been received. The gunboats Ouchita, Osage, Concatoga, Lexington, fort Hinman and Crockett composed the expedition.
Trinity was found strongly fortified. The iron state

ruptirn. The flagship Hinman followed, when a heavy fire was opened upon her, which, after a time, obliged her to retire in a damaged condition with the loss of two men killed and eight wour flag was then transferred to the Ouchita, whos guns silenced the enemy's battery, which or

three thirty-two pounders.

But little difficulty was experienced in driving the enemy from his position at Harrisonburg.

Our forces burned the town. The gunboat Ouchita received but slight jointy during the engagement. The

the consequence of the consequen

The Seventeenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers are also on board on their way home. Memphis dates of the 12th says cotton was excited un-der the news from New York. Sellers were not naxion to sell. But little cotton remained in the country to com-Five hundred recruits from lows have arrived here es

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Punishment of Drunkenness in New ALBANY, March 14, 1964

dversely to the bill relative to Manhattan square in New York; also adversely to the bill that passed the Assembly to construct a market in the Eighteenth ward of New Two of the bills presented in the interest of the

Two of the bills presented in the interest of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were ordered to a third reading in the Senate this evening. One is for the punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy; the other to prevent the discharge of those arrested for drunkenness without the written consent of the magistrate or one of the Commissioners of Charities. The Assembly proved to be a regular grinding committee in passing bills. Upwards of thirty bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. None of them were of public importance.

Every member of the Senate Committee on Railroads is here to night. The argument on the Hariem Broadway Railroad will without doubt be proceeded with te-morow.

SHOTERT A SOLDIER AND KILLSD.—On mighteen years of instant, Michael Gilfelder, a young man eighteen years of age, who resided at 19 City Hall place, proceeded to Jer-sey City, and there met a regiment of soldiers on board a train of cars about to leave for Washington. Gilfelder train of cars about to leave for Washington. Gilfelder was furnishing some of the men with refreshments, and white passing a solider a glass of liquor the man on guard requested him not to do so. What followed this request does not yet clearly appear; but it is certain that in a few moments afterwards the guard raised his muskst and shot Gilfelder in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Directly after the shooting the train left the depot with the regiment, and before the Jersey authorities had an apportunity to arrest the man who shot Gilfelder. The latter was immediately brought over the river and takes to the hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects to the hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects to the hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects to the hospital where he died yesterday from the effects to the hospital of the soldier charged with the bomicide had been ascented in Washington and would be brought to this city to await the result of an inquisition. Coroner Ranney was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body of deceased as soon as the attendance of the necessary witnesses can be secured.

The Recent Explosions of a Destilars — Death of the

the necessary witnesses can be secured.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY—DRAFT OF PER Vieris. -- Coroner Ranney yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Philips, the man who was so severe ty scaled on his face, arms and hands by the explosion ly scaled on his face, arms and hands by the explosion in the distincy of Mr. George Moore, 455 Tenth avenue only on the morning of the 5th inst. Decased was employed as a watchman in the distillery; and a few measuring preyions to the explosion be had a lighted lamp in close proximity to the liquer receiver, which contained about one thousand gailous of spirite sixty per cent above proof, and it is believed the biaze of the lamp must have come in contact with the fumes arising from the liquer in the receiver, and thus caused the explosion. Philips distinct protection, the liquer in the receiver, and thus caused the explosion. Philips distinct the protection of the provided a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

The Pirate Rappahannock at Sea

Bosrow, March 14, 1864
Private advices state that the rebel pirate Rappahi nock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been oald three months in advance. Her cruisings, it is re

The New York Effection.

Aunum, March 1e, 1864.

The vote in Cayuga county on the soldiers' suffraguestion was as follows:—